

FEELING WORKS OUT HIS PLANS FOR RECEIVING U. S. TROOPS

These reports and clues were run down without avail.

Then, two days after Ruth Cruger disappeared, Cocchi himself vanished, leaving his wife and two children. It was Mrs. Cocchi who reported his disappearance, saying she knew no reason for his absence. He had left his place of business early in February. The mystery was deepened further by Mrs. Cocchi's assertion that her husband had left his place of business on a Wednesday afternoon and turned up at 10 o'clock that night. This was prior to his final disappearance.

Cocchi was very well known in the neighborhood of his motorcycle repair shop and especially along the promenade on Riverside Drive. On the theory that the young woman might have been the victim of thug police at that time were searching cellars and other parts of the building.

The search proved unavailing and the police were unable to find any one who could recall having seen the Cruger girl or any one resembling her description.

Just before Cocchi's disappearance was reported to the police a chauffeur whose identity has not been revealed told Detectives engaged in the search for Miss Cruger that he had driven a girl accompanied by a well-dressed young man just before 2 o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon Cocchi was missing.

The girl who rode in this taxi, the chauffeur claimed, answered strikingly the published description of Miss Cruger. The man and the girl got out at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and entered an uptown station of the subway.

GERMANY OFFERS PEACE TO RUSSIA, STOCKHOLM HEARS

STOCKHOLM, June 16. (via London).—The Social Democrats say Germany has made an offer of peace to Russia through a member of the Swiss Federal Council.

The newspaper publishes the translation of a telegram, said to have been sent in cipher from the political department of the Swiss Federal Council to E. Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd. It is dated at Bern, June 8, and says:

"Hoffman, a member of the Federal Council, authorizes you to make to Grimm (a Russian Socialist professor who returned to Russia from Switzerland after the revolution) the following oral communication:

"Germany will not undertake an offensive so long as an arrangement with Russia seems possible. After conversations with an important personage I am convinced that Germany aims at a peace with Russia honorable to both parties, with intimate economic and commercial relations and financial support to place Russia once again on her feet, no interference in the domestic affairs of Russia, an entente cordiale with Poland, Lithuania and Courland in view of the relationship between the peoples, restitution of the occupied provinces. Russia on the other hand to give back to Austria the provinces which she has been able to take."

The bill now goes to the House.

The Senate to-day passed the Administration's priority shipment bill which would prevent the obstruction of interstate commerce and authorize the President to direct that shipments of commodities, including food, "be given preference in transportation."

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FOOD BILL STARTS GREAT BATTLE ON CONGRESS FLOOR

Opposition to Absolute Control by the Government is Hotly Contested.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The big food fight has developed into one of the greatest struggles of the American Congress.

Following President Wilson's request for immediate action, the Food Control bill was reported to the Senate to-day without recommendation by the Agricultural Committee and may be reached Monday.

Senator Gore, chairman of the committee-unfriendly to the measure—Senator Chamberlain to direct its course in the upper branch. Chamberlain will have democratic support on the Committee in Senator Sheppard, Texas; Johnson, South Dakota, and probably some others. He will have sturdy backing in Republican E. L. Kenyon and Norris.

Senator Hardwick immediately after the measure was reported declared he would raise the constitutional point that the measure could not originate in the Senate.

Senator Chamberlain was chosen to represent the Administration bill on the floor because Chairman Gore of the Agriculture Committee is opposed to many features of the bill.

By reporting the bill without any recommendation, the committee plan to save time in getting it to the calendar.

"The bill has been widely discussed, but its real provisions are not yet known to the people," said Senator Chamberlain. "It is believed that Senate discussion will serve an important purpose in fully explaining the legislation and allaying criticism now based upon unfamiliarity with, and misrepresentation of, its actual provisions."

The fate of the bill which places the Government in absolute control and would make Herbert Hoover dictator is still in doubt.

The President has chosen the Senate as the field on which to fight the battle to a decision. He determined not to wait House action, where the measure is practically certain to pass next week.

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1,350,000 HERE SUBSCRIBE FOR THE LIBERTY BOND ISSUE

(Continued from First Page.)

committee planned its successful campaign. At the first meeting the committee had before it bank statistics for the district. The incorporated banks showed resources of \$4,000,000 made up of capital, surplus, undivided profits less bank deposits. The committee decided that one-sixth of that \$4,000,000 should be subscribed.

"We concentrated on \$1,000,000," said Mr. Anderson. "That figure was the goal. We saw no other, neither did we hear of any other. We isolated ourselves in this district and forgot there was any other district in the United States."

"We followed the belief of the small boy who thinks that wishing for a thing will bring it to him. That was the secret of the committee's success."

All the men and women employed in the work gave completely of their time. Mr. Anderson explained. The highest salaried bank presidents donated their time and paid slight attention to their banks' own business, he said. An amazing part of the campaign will be the small expenses with which the committee saw the task through. Outside of printing bills, and the work in almost every case was done at cost—Mr. Anderson explained there was no expense.

"There are thousands of persons who aided," said Mr. Anderson, "who cannot be thanked by this committee because we cannot reach them. Through the newspapers, whose cooperation was the greatest factor in our success, I wish to thank them; also Boy Scouts, volunteer salesmen, suffragettes and myriads of others."

Not fewer than 50,000 employees of the city have subscribed for bonds. Of the employees of public utility companies in New York City, \$6,445, on official figures, have taken almost \$5,000,000. The New York Central Railroad leads all other railroads of the Nation in the response by its employees. Almost 20,000 workers on the lines of this system were bond purchasers.

These are merely sample figures. The list could be extended indefinitely. A reason for the extraordinary number of small subscribers is found in the patriotic actions of employees in New York City. With hardly an exception these have offered their employees the opportunity to buy bonds on easy installment payments.

One of the largest individual subscriptions yesterday was the National City Bank's for \$1,000,000.

The Lincoln Trust Company's total subscription to the loan, it was announced to-day, was \$2,700,000.

The officers and employees of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn subscribed \$510,625 to the loan. The amount came from officers and men in the Navy Yard, the Marine Barracks, the Hospital and the Receiving Ship only and did not include any other part of the Third District.

Just before the closing hour the Kerryman's P. and B. Association, one of the oldest Irish benevolent organizations in the city, subscribed for \$2,000 worth of bonds.

DEALS IN LIBERTY BONDS.

Many Transactions in Small Broken Lots on Stock Exchange.

There were many transactions in Liberty bonds, "when issued," in the morning session of the Stock Exchange, but they had to do with small broken lots. At the opening a premium of 5-50ths or ten cents on a hundred dollar bond was paid. Some sales were made at par and then the price ranged up again gradually until at the close an eight cent premium was paid on the \$100 bonds sold.

Wall Street to-day was full of stories of fortunes made yesterday by a clique of traders who for a few moments and at a cost of \$47,000, pressed the whole securities list by forcing the bonds below par; the Street was on the watch for a similar coup to-day and a drop below par was never threatened.

MANILA TAKES \$1,500,000.

Americans, Filipinos and Chinese Taste in Helping Loan.

MANILA, June 16.—When the subscription lists for the Liberty Loan were closed in Manila yesterday the total had reached \$5,000,000 pesos (\$1,000,000). This amount was raised within a week through the activity of American, Filipino and Chinese committees formed spontaneously.

On the receipt of advice from the United States several days ago that subscriptions for the full amount of the Liberty Loan were not in sight sailors on American warships subscribed \$65,000 gold.

1,200 Men on U. S. Cruiser Buy \$48,000 of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The 1,200 officers and men on the cruiser Huntington bought Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$48,000. It is believed that this makes a record in the navy. The vessel averaged a bond a man.

Legion of Honor Cross for Chicago Woman Artist.

PARIS, June 16.—Miss Grace Gassie of Chicago, an artist and well-known resident of the Latin Quarter, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for services in the French hospital organization. She invented appliances for the treatment of difficult fractures.

U BOAT TORPEDOES A JAP DESTROYER; U. S. SHIP ESCAPES

Tokio Announces Battle of a War Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

TOKIO, June 16.—While Japanese Destroyers were attacking a submarine in the Mediterranean on June 11 the destroyer Sakaki was torpedoed and damaged, says an official announcement of the Japanese Admiralty to-day.

The damaged craft was towed to port. It is believed many of the crew were killed or wounded.

American Schooner Damaged in Battle With U Boat.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The American schooner Ritter was attacked by a German submarine and damaged by shell fire, the State Department was informed to-day.

Although badly shattered by shells from the U boat's gun the ship was not sunk.

The announcement by the State Department did not disclose the date of the attack or the location, but stated whether any of the crew was injured by the shell fire was not stated. Neither does the State Department know whether the schooner carried a naval gun crew.

Japanese Steamer Sunk by a Submarine—Crew Lost.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Japanese steamer Tansan Maru which left Boston May 9 for Manchester, England, has been sunk by a German submarine. Cable advices to agents here to-day stated that Captain Nichikawa and the crew of 27, all Japanese are believed to have been lost.

The Tansan Maru was under charter to Patterson, Wyde and Company of Boston and carried a general cargo. Ship and cargo were valued at \$1,600,000. The vessel was unarmed.

The Tansan Maru, formerly the British Steamer Sir Charles Tennant, registered 2,415 tons gross and was built at New Castle in 1904.

U Boats Reported Blockading Two Spanish Ports.

PARIS, June 16.—A semi-official note says that the German submarines U 53, which was towed into Cadix on June 11, was operating outside that port.

On June 12 a Norwegian steamer was torpedoed off Huelva and a Russian sailing vessel between Larache and Cadix, which leads to the belief that a group of submarines has been sent to blockade the ports of Cadix and Huelva.

6,000-Ton Transport Torpedoed and Sunk in Ionian Sea.

PARIS, June 16.—It is officially announced that the transport Annam was torpedoed in the Ionian Sea on June 1, while proceeding under escort. Bombs were at once thrown in the track of the submarine, which did not reappear. The Annam was taken in tow by one of the convoying ships, but sank in a few hours. There were no casualties.

The Annam was a vessel of 6,075 tons. She was built in 1913 in Copenhagen, and was owned in Marseilles.

PETROLITE'S GUN CREW IS NOW REPORTED SAFE

Missing Members of the Oil Ship's Crew Have Also Been Landed.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—All the crew and naval gunners of the American tank steamer Petrolite, sunk by a German submarine near Gibraltar, now have been accounted for and are reported well.

The sinking of the Standard Oil Steamer was reported on Tuesday by the State Department. At that time it was announced that two of the steamer's officers and eighteen of the crew had landed. Two boats—with presumably thirty-one men on board, including the naval gun crew—were at that time unaccounted for. The announcement above shows that all are now safe.

ELEVEN SHIPS CARRY FOOD TO THE BELGIANS

All Have Reached Rotterdam, and as Many More Are Expected in Two Weeks.

LONDON, June 16.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium announced to-day that since June 7 eleven of their ships, carrying an aggregate of 50,000 tons of foodstuffs, have arrived at Rotterdam, and it is expected an equal number will reach that port in the next two weeks.

The receipt of this foodstuff will aid in relieving the serious food shortage in the occupied portions of Belgium and France, where for some time the food supplies have been so low that there have been local famines.

PERSHING PLANS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Plunges Into Work After Three Days of Extraordinary Receptions and Ovation.

PARIS, June 16.—After three days as the guest of France, in which extraordinary honors were bestowed upon him, Major Gen. Pershing to-day plunged into the work of making preparations for the arrival and disposition of the American military forces which he is to command.

Early to-day he walked from his hotel, carrying an armful of documents, to the new American army headquarters in the Rue de Constantin, near the Hotel des Invalides. He sat for the first time at the plain table in the barely furnished office and took up the great volume of business which has been accumulating before and since his arrival.

Gen. Pershing found in his mail numerous requests from Americans serving in armies of the Allies to be transferred to the American Army in France. Many American civilians in France have made application to enlist or for commissions.

The General is guided strictly by the War Department's decision not to request the transfer of Americans from the Foreign Legion or from the English or Canadian armies except for work in the American Army as instructors or in other specialized capacities. Consequently most of the Americans now serving with other armies will remain with them.

Gen. Pershing motored to the French General Headquarters and took lunch with Gen. Petain, the French Commander in Chief, whom he had not met before.

MISS O'BRIEN CRIES FOR GOLD, NOT LOVE, PLEA FOR MANNING

(Continued from First Page.)

went to the Cardinal, who was not the friend of the girl but of Mr. Manning.

"And then the newspapers published the story of the engagement," Mr. Baldwin continued, "and talked of the disparity of years between the couple. They ridiculed the marriage and spoke of the reputation of the bridegroom-to-be. Miss O'Brien's fair name was dragged through the mud. She begged this defendant to do only one thing—to keep his engagement."

Mr. Baldwin paid a high tribute to the eloquence of Martin Littleton. If it was a match for oratory there would be no case, he said. Any woman hearing his eloquent plea would fall in love with him and marry him. If he didn't have a cent. The aged defendant laughed at this.

"Miss O'Brien tried to make a living teaching French, and found that cooks are better paid than cultured women," he continued. "Then she learned stenography and worked for six years, and this man kept his eye on her. No matter how his family hated him, he liked this girl, and she learned to like him and to respect him."

Mrs. Agnes Bannon, one of Manning's daughters, interrupted the lawyer to deny an assertion regarding her state of mind toward her father. She was admonished by the court.

The attorney said Miss O'Brien looked up to Mr. Manning as a big man and a devout Catholic, and all the time she continued at her work. He said that six years of work robbed her of the romance of love, and that she ceased to look longer for a lovelorn to come out of the west.

"She looked at her calloused fingers, and thought often how pleasant it would be if she didn't have to go to work on some particular morning. But if she had dreams of a future as the wife of this rich man, she didn't seek him. It was he, in the after years, who condescended to the vision of that beautiful and fine girl he first saw on the dock. It was he who found her address and sought her out. He wanted her to care for him in his declining years and he knew the only way he could get her into his home was as his wife. His children had deserted him, he was lonely. Nobody cared for him, he said."

CHILI AND URUGUAY BACK STAND OF BRAZIL

Approve Doctrine of American Solidarity Announcement in Break With Germany.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16.—Approval by Chili and Uruguay of Brazil's doctrine of American solidarity, expressed in the Brazilian note announcing a break with Germany, was asserted in notes received from the two nations to-day.

GUARDING TROOPS' MORALS.

War Department Takes Steps to Remove Temptations.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The War Department's Committee on Training Camp Activities, headed by Raymond B. Fosdick, has begun to show the first results of its work of safeguarding the health and morals of officers and men of the new army.

At the request of the committee, local authorities at San Antonio, Tex., and El Paso have taken steps to rid the cities of saloons and other places where drinking provisions of the Selective Service Bill in the neighborhood of Jefferson Barracks, threatened to develop a city row here to-day.

Gov. Gardner, following complaints of the St. Louis branch of the National Security League, directed city and county officials to investigate conditions in the city and to report to him. A dispatch is alleged to have been received from Raymond B. Fosdick, threatening the removal of the great barracks from St. Louis if conditions in the district are not bettered.

BERLIN DENIES REPORT KROONLAND SANK U BOAT

Says All German Submarines Off Irish Coast on May 15 Are Safe.

AMSTERDAM (Via London), June 16.—An official statement issued in Berlin says that the submarine sunk by the Kroonland could not have been German, as all German submarines which were off the Irish coast on May 15 have returned.

On the arrival of the American liner Kroonland at an American port on Thursday, it was made known that the liner had rammed and sunk a submarine shortly after two of the undersea boats had attacked her, one from each side.

ANARCHIST RAD EAST SIDE NETS THIRTY PRISONERS

Police Also Take a Lot of Literature Directed Against Registration.

Thirty more Anarchists were arrested this afternoon in a raid on the basement of the old-fashioned dwelling No. 534 Fifth Street, the headquarters of an organization styling itself the "Russian Anarchist Group."

The prisoners, charged with conspiracy, together with a great mass of anti-conscription, anti-State registration literature and violent anarchistic propaganda, were bundled into patrol wagons and taken to Police Headquarters.

The house is located in one of the most densely populated foreign sections of the east side and the raid drew a crowd that jammed the streets about the neighborhood. Lieut. Busby and Detective Sgt. Barnitz, assisted by a dozen policemen, made the arrests.

Several of the prisoners were at work in a printing shop in the rear of the place and others were folding circulars for mailing. Despite their shrieking defiance against the Government many of those searched had registration cards, the production of which by the police brought down the wrath of their comrades who, in vigorous Russian, charged them with "playing safe."

"Labor and War" was the title of one of the circulars. It calls notice of men and women workers to the fact that "the State Census is a trap to catch you in the bloody noose of militarism." It is urged, "Full attendance at a mass meeting to be held in Madison Square next Saturday afternoon under the auspices of 'Friends of Freedom.' A line at the bottom urges men who did not register June 5 to stay away from the meeting."

CREW OF U. S. GUNNERS WHO GAVE BATTLE TO U BOAT

Andrew Copassake, Whose Wife Lives in Greece, Directed Men Who Defended Tanker Moreni.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The gun crew of the American oil tanker Moreni, sunk by a submarine after a plucky two-hour battle, was commanded by Andrew Copassake, chief boatswain's mate, whose wife lives in Greece. It was announced here to-day.

The gunners were: Thomas Ralph Smith, runner third class; Francis L. Alford, seaman; father, William O. Alford, Couch, Mo. Robley L. Arlin, seaman second class; mother, Clark, St. D.; Edward J. Smith, seaman second class; mother, Margaret, Smith, No. 315 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, New York; John B. Long, seaman second class; father, John F. Long, New Britain, Conn. Joseph Kennedy, seaman second class; father, John Kennedy, Passaic, N. J. Rose A. Liddle, seaman second class; brother, Joseph, Liddle, Evans Mills, N. Y. Charles J. Wyman, seaman second class; mother, Margaret, Whitney, Bayonne, N. J. Harry J. Riley, seaman second class; mother, Lizzie V. Riley, Bangor, Me. Earl J. Schmidt, seaman second class; mother, Augusta Schmidt, Worthington, Ohio. George Scholl, seaman; next of kin, Louis Scholl, Orange, N. J. Gardner Conover, boatswain's mate, first class; father, Henry A. Conover, Lincoln, N. J. All were saved.

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